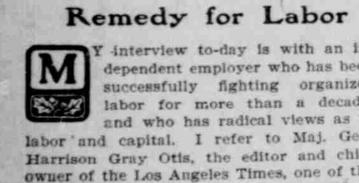
Frank Carpenter Talks with Gen. Otis, Active Opponent of Union Labor

An Employer Who Fought Labor and Won Presents His Side of the Case and Tells the Story of a Strike..... His View of the Proper Remedy for Labor Troubles



great newspaper properties of the far West. General Otis has edited the Times for more than a quarter of a century; he has em- general? fighting ever since, taking only one vacaline at the time of our Spanish war.

My first question was as to labor condi- connection with the question. tions on the Pacific slope. General Otis re-

more than any other part of the State. We are building railroads, pumping oil, getting out minerals, and becoming rich. It is different in San Francisco. The labor situaeffect has been to paralyze industrial acfelt by labor itself, because least able to cotts and frequent acts of industrial violence, owing to the domination of the unions, and men have been persecuted, beaten, maimed and murdered for refusing to do their bidding.'

THE TRADES UNIONS. "What do you think of the growth of the unions? Will they ever control the labor

"I think not. They constitute only small percentage of all the toilers, and the to the too-often lawless minority. It cannot do so in the very nature of the case. freedom, political freedom or religious freedom. My position is that every citizen has the lawful right to pursue, undisturbed and unhampered, any lawful occupation in a right by the whole power of the govern-

"This is warranted by the Constitution and the law, and nothing less than this will serve. As to the growth of the trades unions that would not be a menace to the country if their tendencies were not so unreasonable and monopolistic as many of them have been in recent years. I have never opposed unions as such, but only the army and navy. The government is their tendency toward lawlessness. As they and should be supreme, and it cannot take are to-day, their domination would paralyze industry and be an intolerable despotism. to it in any particular. The labor unionist The right not to join unions is as sacred as | who enters the government service should the right to join them, and it is not for one class of citizens to say what another class | acknowledge his allegiance to Uncle Sam shall or sha'd not do in this regard." "Give me your idea of the labor situa-

progress of the country. The remedy lies in the enforcement of the laws as they the reply. "I don't think the government stand. We don't need new legislation, but | should recognize any trade union, directly we must enforce the existing laws. The fundamental right of independent labor suffer together, and the laboring classes

What labor needs is to be protected What do you mean by that, general?" I

"I mean that organized labor has so far drifted from the right lines that it is now the most bitter foe of its natural brother, unorganized labor, which it is wickedly attempting to crush. Capital is not the natural foe of labor, organized or unorganized; but organized labor is fighting not only the employers, upon whom it must depend for wages, but also all other classes of labor, which it can never dominate. It is the greatest enemy that labor has, and it is at the same time a menace to the coun-

HOW IT FEELS TO BE BOYCOTTED. "Give me some of your own experiences In labor matters. How does it feel to be

"It is not pleasant," replied General Otis, "but one would feel worse as a slave. I will not deny that we were annoyed by the boycott, but I believe we made money by it, and, above all, we retained our own selfrespect as men and as Americans. The less strike in the Los Angeles Times office. The men in our composing rooms then walked out without any adequate cause or provocation. They crippled the office tem-porarily, but we refused to yield and stood fast against the boycott which was at once instituted. Our business was injured somewhat for the first few months, and I might say for the first year. Nevertheless, the earnings of the paper slowly but steadily increased, and after the first year they increased rapidly. We refused to restore the strikers. We defied the boycott and spurned the boycotters. The people appreciated our action, and the prosperity of the paper has been confessedly great. As it is now, we pay the highest wages to our skilled and faithful workmen, and we have disbursed more than a million and a half gold dollars for labor since the day we defeated that senseless and wicked strike,' "What, in a nutshell, are the rules which should govern in the relations of employers and employes?" I asked. "In a nutshell," replied General Otis,

"they are faithfulness, tidelity and devotion to duty on the one hand; good will, fair wages, reasonable hours and good treatment on the other hand, and fair play on both, without unwarranted interference by outside persons or organizations not properly concerned in the affairs of either workman or employer. "I am a worker myself," continued Gen-

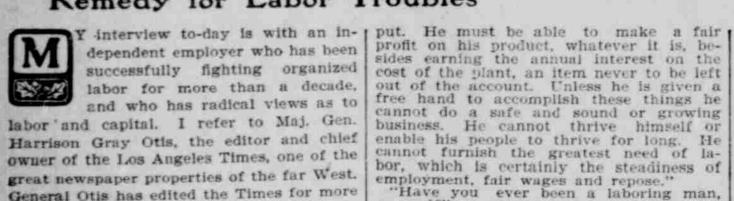
eral Otis, "and I maintain the right of my fellows to work and to make independent contracts with their employers. I should like to see every worthy man and woman in the land who wishes to work employed at fair wages and at regular, steady work. High wages for short and irregular periods give less money in the course of a year than continuous employment at a more moderate yet fair rate of pay. I believe that under right and free conditions in the labor market it is possible for every competent workman in the country to have work for 300 days in the year, and be paid accord-

"What do you mean by right conditions?" I asked. "I mean those in which the relations between the employer and his men are mutually satisfactory. Such relations should prevail whether the labor is skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized. I mean that the workman should have good wages, that his family should be well nourished, well clothed and well housed, and at the same time have enough for health, education and recreation. Such conditions are for the welfare and contentment of the people and a boon to the State."

THE DAY'S WORK. "How about the length of the working

"There should be no contention about that," said General Otis. "If the hour is made the unit and basis of labor, the problem would be practically solved. Then the number of hours to constitute a working day becomes a secondary consideration, and can be adjusted without trouble. Such matters can be arranged by the parties immediately concerned on a flexible basis, to suit the requirements of the business and

with advantage to all concerned. "There is one thing that is very important," General Otis went on; "it is more important in many respects than wages or hours. That is that the owner has the right to control his establishment and the right to regulate the force and the out-



ployed all sorts of labor, and in 1890 his of- Otis. "I know what it is to work, and so fice was filled with union men. They made | do all my business associates. I began life as a farmer's boy, learned to read in grant. They struck, and Otis, whose edu- people with whom industry, frugality and cation in fighting began with four years in free labor were the rules of life. I am a our civil war, fought back. He filled his of- laboring man still. For the past twenty years, during which I have been building fice with nonunion men. He was boycotted, up the Los Angeles Times, I have worked but he continued to fight, and has been | more hours daily than most of the men in my employ. I have never kept a record of my hours nor charged for overtime, tion, during which he was a brigadier gen- though I have often put in from twelve eral in the Philippines, and on the firing to sixteen hours per day week in and week out. This, however, is merely a personal matter and of little importance in

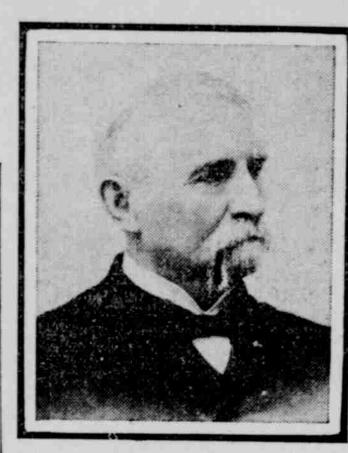
"How will the great industrial combinations affect labor matters?" I asked. "I see no reason why they should not be "In southern California, where I live, we for the good of labor, provided the combihave to a large extent industrial freedom. | nations are kept within the plain limitations We are comparatively free from strikes, of the law, according to the wise policy of President Roosevelt. Great combinations f the law, according to the wise policy and as a result, perhaps, we are growing | can do great things. They can handle industrial problems which would be beyond ingle individuals or small capitalists. Great undertakings require great dynamic forces, and for what he pleases. The nonunion immense machinery and enormous capital. They call for many workmen and create pportunities for wages. The real test is tion there is bad, and serious disturbances in the question of whether the combinahave been going on for a long time. The | tions are lawful or unlawful. Outside of this they should not be restricted. They should not be crushed merely because they tivity, cripple commerce, and restrict manu- are big any more than small operators and breaks out and undertakes to monopolize all factures. The losses amounted into the operations should be crushed because they labor himself, and at the same time mal-All are alike entitled to the pro tection of the law. Such combinations require some restraint, but that restraint how any sane man can support the theory stand them. There have been strikes, boy- should be the restraint of the law and not that the nonunion man or any man must of public clamor.'

THE CIVIC FEDERATION. "What do you think of the compromise and arbitration policy of the Civic Federation, general? I mean the policy advocated by Mark Hanna, Samuel Gompers and

"I think there is more or less politics in it," replied General Otis. "It is more theoretical than practical. Mr. Hanna and is ample to do justice to all, are trying to substitute a contrivance of their own for the settlement of labor controversies. The same amount of effort put forth in enforc-Industrial freedom is as sacred as personal | ing the Constitution and the laws would have accomplished more good. Their basic, though unexpressed purpose, seems to be to cajole or force the employer to give way merely in order to stop the row. No such lawful way, and to be protected in that plan of settlement can be permanent, for it is not right. The side to give way in such controversies is the side, whichever it may be, that has been proved to be in the

> "How about the labor unions and the United States government?" "There should be no labor unions among civil government employes," said General "You might as well draft them upon the risk of suffering labor unions to dictate at once drop his trade union alliances and

"You are connected with printing, general; how should the government act as to "It is abnormal, threatening, bad!" was organized labor in the Government Print-demand of an aggressive minority. They will fight first, and when they fight they "I have substantially answered that," was | win."



General Harrison Gray Otis

or indirectly, in the Government Printing Office. President Roosevelt was absolutely right in the Miller case when he insisted on its being an open shop. He went to the core of the matter in that case, and nothing less than the rules he laid down can prevail unless Uncle Sam intends to retire from the business of public printing, which he evidently has no notion of doing. THE GOVERNMENT AND NON-

UNIONISTS.

"How far should the government go in its protection of the nonunion man?" "It should go the whole length needed to protect him in his rights to work for whom man has every right possessed by the union man. His rights are, in fact, superior to the union man's rights so long as he keeps himself within the limitations of the law; for the union man does not do that. He join the ranks of organized labor in order that he may have the protection guaranteed by the Constitution and the law." "What do you think of the associations of capital now forming to keep representatives to deal with organized labor-I mean

the walking delegates of the capitalists?" "I don't think they should be necessary. They will not be when the conditions are normal and where the law authorities are watchful. I think the law should protect the employer if he is unjustly treated by organized labor, as it should also protect the employe in a similar situation. The employer has as much right to such protection as the humblest workman. Associations of employers having for their object the protection of each other by lawful means are entirely proper. They are needed now more than ever before to deal with and check the aggressions of organized labor. They require the sinews of war to carry on their operations, and must have authorized representatives just as other associations

combine, where will the consumers come 'They will have to take to the woods, said General Otis. "But such a combination

class of consumers. It could not last. It

would be impossible.

"If the capitalists and the labor unions

"What is to be the outcome of this con-"The country," replied General Otis-"I mean the people-will win and win tremendously when it comes to a direct conflict between the law and the labor leagues. I believe that conflict cannot be long averted. The American people will never yield to the lawless domination of the few. They will never surrender their clear, lawful, personal and industrial fights to the selfish

> FRANK CARPENTER. [Copyright, 1904.]

must be preserved, and the liberty of all will The Indianapolis "Locomotive"

A Local Weekly Paper of the Forties That Will Be Recalled

to be typical of the new era of railroad we presume will not be controverted." The communication then just dawning. In 1845, support of the older portion of the comwhen the paper was started, there was no | munity was especially solicited, "believing railroad to Indianapolis. By the kindness that they will be interested in any enterof Mr. John H. Ohr, one of the founders | prise which, diverting the young from ruder and editors, the Journal has been favored and exceptionable pleasures, shall inspire with a bound volume of the early numbers | them with a relish for moral and literary Aug. 16, 1845, shows that it was "printed announcement: "We learn that the laborers and published by Ohr, Cully & Co. every on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Saturday, at the Indiana State Journal have struck for higher wages. They have paper and there was no attempt to give they now ask \$10." Later issues of the respect as men and as Americans. The outside news, even if there had been room events of the period and to pioneer citizens. ago, when we were confronted by a sense- in its small four pages and twelve columns. | Sept. 13, 1845, it was announced that "The

MONG the early newspaper ven- | A salutatory in the first number said: "Our tures of Indianapolis away back | citizens have been cheered with the expeca little weekly called "The Loco- point in two years. * * The fact that motive." The name was intended | such a paper is needed in central Indiana of the Locomotive. The first issue, dated pursuits." The first number contained the

Madison & Indianapolis Railroad is now completed to Edinburg, and the cars ply regularly between that place and Medison." There was not much doing in the town at given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church is thus described in the issue of April 24, 1847; "Never in the history of fairs have we seen it excelled, nor what would compare with it beauty and magnificence. The rooms

the Governor's Circle, at which place i was held, were arrayed in a gorgeous manner. The ceiling and walls were decked with evergreens, pine and artificials, which looked as natural as the rose, of which they were a representation; with paintings and engravings of the finest cast interpersed. Large lamps suspended from the ceiling, encircled by foliage of the pine, shed an effulgent light upon the unrivaled splendor beneath. Tables were arranged around the room, strewed in profusion in the rich and fanciful articles whose brilliant colors dazzled the eyes, and elicited the admiration of the assemblage. Articles of every bue and color, fashioned in the innumerable shapes that the imagination could conceive or necessity invent." The editor was not unmindful of the beauties of nature. In the issue of Sept. 20 he said: 'Reader, have you ever feasted your noc turnal vision on the glories of the fullorbed moon?" and then proceeded to describe them. In the next issue under the heading of "The Starry Frame" he said: "The celestiai vault at this season of the year presents a scene of unusual grandeur and magnificence. The most brilliant fixed stars and the more remarkable constellations are now to be seen as they move | along in silent grandeur." Again the public was informed that "Our excellent brass band nightly swells the vesper breeze with melody of no ordinary caste." The paper encouraged the local poets and there were frequent contributions of verses addressed to Miss E. S., or Miss J. W., or Miss Sallie B. and signed with the initials of the writers. In one issue it was asked "What has become of the town clock proposition?" Henry Ward Beecher was an occasional contributor, but his articles are not signed and cannot be identified.

In November, 1845, the publication of the paper was suspended, but resumed again in April, 1847, for two months, when it was discontinued. In 1848 it was revived again by Elder & Harkness, and under the edi-

THE JOURNAL'S POETS.

The Flicker, in the Dark of the Year.

And picks purple berries of ivy and clings, Like Jack Tar to his rope, to the vine as it Or pluckily holds with his frost-reddened feet To the cherry-tree limb all encrusted with sleet,

The example of courage, the strength to arise And buffet the storm with no tremor or fear

And a voice that gives thanks in the dark of the When meadows are emerald and orchards are

The Flicker's abroad with the first gleam His notes have a ring of rejoicing, his cries

Are calls of affection or merry replies; Till we hail ev'ry note of his song on the fence, As he heralds the dawn with a rapture intense; Then Huzza, for the crescent he wears on his

For the nest and the mate that he guarded For his rockaway flight on the billowy air,

His broad checkered wings and the red in

And hurrah, o'er and o'er for the courage and will never be made so as to affect any large | That the brave Flicker brings in the dark the year.

The Mystery.

In that transfiguring repose called death; Oh, mighty mystery! I turned away With wildly beating heart and shuddering

For truly, death is death! Although we think It but a strange and restful form of sleep, And far away the very thought would keep.

If we could only know what lies before! Th' uncertainty perchance creates the dread; If but one soul could come from the unknown

And tell us what it meaneth to be dead! This world is far too beautiful to leave, What wonder our heart-fibers interweave

But there is life, another life, beyond, And we our loved somewhere again shall meet;

E'en if this be illusion fair and fond, What should I gain by losing faith so sweet?

Deep in my heart that faith remaineth still-These precious ties God would not have us That He might sunder ruthlessly at will.

What matter, then, O questioning soul of mine, If God the mystery will not dispel? As bravely as thou canst this life resign, Hoping, believing that all will be well. -Margaret Manning.

Boys' Ways. Mother-What makes you hurt that little | erty.

boy's feelings by calling him "Dutchy?" Dicky-Aw, we just call him "Dutchy" 'cause he's Irish.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks; His Ancestry, His Traits, His Career

Of Methodist Parentage, He Received a Religious Training and a Good General and Professional Education Which Have Served as a Sound Basis for His Later Undertakings

HE excesses of the court of Charles II and the intolerance of James II drove thousands of Puritans from old England to New England, but prior to that, in 1636, came Jonathan Fayerbanke and his family, consisting of his wife, four sons and two daughters, who settled in New England at the then village of Boston. Two things actuated the Puritans in their departure from England-first, they were not secure in as much liberty of conscience in religious worship as they desired to be, and, second, most of the people of England were worshiping God after a fashion they did not approve, and, truth to tell, the second cause furnished them the stronger motive for get-John Fayerbanke was a typical Puritan,

sternly willed, thoroughly religious, strongly prejudiced and totally intolerant of every as potent for its advantage as the Roman creed, religious, social or political, except | Catholic Church made of Ignatius Loyola torial management of Mr. John R. Elder | his own. There was an intensity and a resbecame a paper of considerable importance. | olution-a fanaticism, if you choose-about | Southcote, at Rome, would have been anthe people that we of this later generation other St. Theresa. In piety, in zeal, in cess, but it was not to be. Harrison was and more liberal age can scarcely under- Methodism is to Protestantism what the his means, his time, and his eloquence to stand. Tolerance of a Quaker, or a Baptist, Society of Jesus was to Catholicism. Your in their creed, was not only a denial of "circuit rider" was a pioneer. He was col-God, but an eating of soup with the old porteur, shepherd, neighbor and friend, doing the work of God as it was given him horned devil himself. They would have to know the will of God. His flock was none of it, and from their standpoint and found in the cabin rather than in the man-They believed as much in God in the state as they believed in God in the church, and they did not believe in any God other than their own conceptions of the God of Abraham. Jonathan Fayerbanke did not reside long in Boston, but soon pitched his tent at | was not acceptable to God. He went to Dedham. He was a man of independent thought, and had a misunderstanding with the eyes of Loriston Monroe Fairbanks his church on some question of doctrine or there was but one college in the commongovernment, and for a long time he was not the breach was closed and he was restored to full fellowship. He built a home at Dedham, which remained the property of his lived frugally and studied industriously, descendants for centuries, but was finally acquired by the Massachusetts State Historical Society, and is yet the property of that association, and is carefully preserved as a relic of colonial days.

erbanke multiplied and the family is very numerous and has representatives in all settled at Indianapolis, Ind., where he has sections of the American Union. The quaint and the family is now known as Fairbanks of which he was editor. During all the in New England as elsewhere. Loriston Monroe Fairbanks was a native of Vermont, but early settled at Ware, Mass., and subsequently moved to Ohio and took up his abode in Union county. He was a man of great force of character and strong convic- not robust, and it was not a very inviting tions. When the law and his conscience | field as it appeared to him; but he was resand invoked the "higher law." For exam- and now he practiced all of them. He had no ple, his house in Ohio was a station of the "underground railroad," and he would have gone to the stake sooner than aid in the ex- and to dazzle. His was not a briliant inecution of the fugitive slave law that was a | tellect to depend on the inspiration of the part of the "compromise of 1850." He was a wagon maker, but when he came to Ohio | Every day he learned a little law and he he acquired a farm and independence, and modest competence rewarded his industry and frugality.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, a senator in Congress from the State of Indiana, is the eighth in descent from Jonathan Fayerbanke, who first brought the name to America. He was born at Unionville Center, few years he was in the rank of the leading Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852, and early ployed him on the farm as a help to till the soil. He was made to practice the virtues of industry and frugality, but this stern old | lutely refused. He was a party man, how-Puritan father, who "feared God and nothing else;" who believed in Ben Wade and Joshua Giddings, who daily renounced the party's cause, and whenever invited to do penditures, but he is exceedingly generous devil and all his works-this old Puritan father taught the boy two other lessons, without a mastery of which the wisest and the most learned man is poorly educatedthe boy was taught to practice self-denial and to be self-reliant. Without these how miserable is the genius of intellect! Without these how tyrannical is the genius of lib-

The parents of Charles Warren Fairbanks



Charles W. Fairbanks

In what is, perhaps, T. B. Macaulay's greatest essay-or is it in the history?-he speculates how the Church of England might have made of Wesley an instrument had the polity of the English establishment been as wise as was the Catholic. Joanna

It was in this religious household, under the eye of a conscientious father and at the knee of a pious mother, that this boy was taught that life was real and that nothing was desirable or honorable that the neighborhood schools until he was sufficiently advanced to enter college, and in wealth, and that the Ohio Wesleyan Untversity, at Delaware, O., not far from Inion county. The boy entered that institution an eager seeker after knowledge. He had learned the use of tools and did odd obs to help his father pay his way. He and was duly graduated from the classical Then he chose a profession, the law, and

to sustain himself while studying he was a reporter of the Associated Press at Cleveand, and subsequently at Pittsburg. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar of the Su-The sons and daughters of Jonathan Fay- preme Court of Ohio. Soon afterward he was married to Miss Cornelia Cole, daughter of Judge Cole, of Marysville, O., and made his home ever since. He and his wife were schoolmates and she had been the associate editor of the college paper, years of their married life she has been his friend as well as his wife and the mother of

When Fairbanks opened his office at the Indiana capital he was as lean as a fence rail and nearly as long. His health was olute. The cardinal virtues-industry, frugality, self-denial and self-reliance-were his, genius except the genius of ceaseless labor and the taking of infinite pains. He was not a Blaine or an Ingersoll to captivate moment rather than on previous study. But he was a man of ability and fine mind. never forgot it. Years after that little piece of law-and they were legion-was at his instantaneous command, whether he was in his office preparing a brief, or in the courtroom trying a case. He began at the bot- true that he made frequent speeches in tom as a corporation lawyer, and got to the hotly contested political campaigns, but top. He never was satisfied to know his | none of them was at the expense of a client, own side of a case. When he had mastered | and, perhaps, it is not improper to say that his side, he set about a study of his adversary's side, and he never ceased it till he had mastered it, too. As a consequence he was never caught napping, and in a lawyers of Indiana and the middle West. He was not so great a lawyer as Ben Harrison-who was?-but he was a more suc-

cessful lawyer than Ben Harrison. During many years he was urged to enter politics and stand for office. He resoever, as any son of such a father must have so he went on the stump to aid the election of the Republican ticket. Thus he became a valuable asset of that party in Indiana. But he early determined that his family should have a competency and his children an education before he sought preferment.

When the great war between the States was finished there was one colossal polit- and ablest man. General Harrison never ical figure in Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, the | conciliated an enemy, probably because he were Methodists. Have you reflected what | greatest of the "war Governors." There | could not. Combativeness! Combativeness!

Absorbed in Business During His Earlier Manhood, He is Equally Devoted to Public Affairs Since His State Has Called Him to Its Service ... Equal to Higher Office

promise-Walter Q. Gresham and Benjamin Harrison. The former was content to be the follower of Morton; the latter would have been content to follow no man. Had Morton lived we may be sure Harrison would never have been President; but it is altogether probable that Gresham would have been. The two were antagonistic in their natures-Gresham was as engaging as a generous and happy school boy and Harrison as cold as the icicle that hung on Diana's temple. It only shows that we do not make Presidents of our men of

In 1888 the Republican party wanted to renominate James G. Blaine for President. That gentleman was opposed to it for two reasons-one, he thought he could not be elected, and the other, he believed he would not survive an exciting campaign, and he was probably right in both conclusions, John Sherman, Chauncey Depew, Governor Alger, Ben Harrison and Judge Gresham were candidates. Perhaps there were others. It was ascertained that Mr. Blaine would not accept the nomination and that Harrison would not be distasteful to him. Senator Fairbanks was in Chicago at the

Then Tom Platt nominated Harrison. time doing all he could to compass the nomination of Judge Gresham. He tolled unceasingly and came very nearly to sucdevotion, in self-immolation, in enthusiasm, I nominated and Fairbanks contributed of elect him. He was a potent factor in the Indiana election of that year and the party

Fairbanks was now the most successful of lawyers of Indiana, and his practice was sion, and usually it was the clapboard roof very lucrative. Some of his fees were enormous, and his services were in great demand throughout the middle West. He had earned a competency. The wolf was enter politics. There was just one office he wanted, just one he would have. That is the office he now holds, but the Democrats had the Legislature, and Senator Voorhees was re-elected. Fairbanks sought the minority nomination and would have got it but for a trick. When the next election came. Senator Turpie was chosen senator, but Fairbanks got the minority nomina-

The campaign of 1896 came on. The Democratic party got hysterics and cut all sorts some months, and when it got out of the spasm it found it had made a divided South and a practically solid North. Fairbanks did his devoir in that campaign after a fashion the country admired. He had contributed greatly to the nomination of McKinley, and now he had done even more for his election. His speeches had great effect on the sane electorate, and he was in demand everywhere. It was now that

he made a national reputation. The last term of Mr. Voorhees as a senator in Congress from the State of Indiana was about to expire in both branches. Mr. Fairbanks sought the office of senator and was chosen to it. He became a member of the Senate the day William McKinley, an altogether kindred spirit, became President of the United States. The President had the utmost confidence in his brother Republican and brother Methodist from Indiana. They were earnest men; they looked on life as a serious thing; they devoted long, patient, and laborious thought to public matters, viewing them from every available standpoint. They were both Rethe party of Lincoln, of Sumner, of Wade. They abominated the Democratic party as the widow of slavery and the servant of economic heresy. They believed in the dogma of protection and other species of paternalism, and, with a single exception, it is probable that no man had more influence in the councils of William McKinley than Charles W. Fairbanks. During his whole career at the bar Sena-

tor Fairbanks refused to seek political preferment, on the conscientious grounds that his time was not his own, but had been bought and paid for by his clients. It is no speech of Charles W. Fairbanks ever cost the Republican party a cent. He always paid his way. No political committee ever lost anything by this man. And so it was the same when he entered

the Senate. He declared that his time belonged to his country, that he had a publie duty to perform, and that it was not his purpose to serve two masters. To this end he wound up his law business and has steadfastly refused all retainers. He is a wealthy man, but by no means the multimillionaire he has been rated by some people. He is economical in his personal exwith his purse. He never counts the cost when a legitimate demand is made on his charity or his generosity.

When Senator Fairbanks got to the Senate there was much of faction in Republican politics in Indiana. Benjamin Harrison was the State's most illustrious citizen a mighty force the Methodist Church is? | were two younger men, both of very great | Combativeness! was stamped all over that countenance-mentally, physically, Harrison was a fighter. Such a man was bound to have enemies. He could not get along without them. They were as much a part of him as the spots are a part of the leopard or the pigment cell is a part of the Ethiopian. Next to Morton he was Indiana's greatest son, and intellectually he surpassed even Morton. Thus it was bound to be-after Harrison left the White House-that the Republican party of Indiana was divided into Harrison Republicans and anti-Harrison Republicans. Though he supported the Harrison administration cordially, Fairbanks was never what was called a Harrison man, and he got to the Senate over the opposition of many of that But the Republican party of Indiana is

to-day united as it has not been since the close of the big war of 1861-65. Faction has vanished, and the man who did it is the senior senator from Indiana. I do not believe Mark Hanna has ever

had the presidential bee in his bonnet.

There is a circumstance that confirms that opinion. It is this-if Mark Hanna had been a candidate for President he would have made an organization that would have been irresistible, and the nomination would have been in his grasp. Had McKinley lived I verily believe the Republican nomination for President in 1904 would this moment be in the grasp of Charles W. Fairbanks. I believe he is the man William McKinley hoped would succeed him-not that he loved Fairbanks more than he loved Hanna, but that he knew Hanna did not desire the presidency,

It would be a sound, a conservative, a safe administration this Hoosier senator would give the country. There would be nothing startling, nothing brilliant, nothing audacious, nothing strenuous about it. It would not remind you of Job's war horse, full of ginger and thunder and lightningjumping coulters, rattlesnakes and brassheaded snapping turtles. It would be nothing of that sort, but you would think of old Dobbin generously fed on oats, going the flatfooted walk, and reaching the destination safely and exactly on time, and having the confidence of everyone, whether he thought there was a better hoss than SAVOYARD. Dobbin or not.

The Retort Courteous. New York Tribune.

The late William L. Elkins, the street rallway magnate of Philadelphia, was gifted with a grim humor. This humor a certain Philadelphia reporter has good cause to remember.

He visited Mr. Elkins some years ago to procure one of those bizarre interviews that sometimes appear in Sunday newspapers. The getting of such interviews requires the asking of a number of peculiar questions, and the reporter opened fire in

"Mr. Elkins, how did you earn your first thousand dollars ?" The millionaire frowned then smiled.

"By hard work," he answered, Daunted a little, the reporter in silence tried to think up the next question. Presently he found it. It was: "Mr. Elkins, you have lived a good many years; now tell me-what has been the happiest moment in your life? "It hasn't come yet," said Mr. Elkins. "Not yet? When, then, will it come?" The reporter's eyes shone. Now he expected something good. "It will come," said Mr. Elkins, "when

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